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MARGINAL COLUMN By NERIE NINDLIN

It was gratifying to hear the concern about our links with Diaspora Jewry recently expressed by leading public figures such as the Prime Minister and General Dayan. We have of course always emphasized these links, but in a rather perfunctory, mechanical way, as something which our reason told us was important, but which we never regarded with any emotional urgency (except perhaps for a few isolated individuals). It is this indication of their meaning that they say that is so welcome now. Perhaps the expanding contact with visitors attending the Tenth Anniversary celebrations had its effect as well.

THE crux of the matter is that we need Diaspora Jewry, and need it urgently. Unfortunately, this mutual need has been expressed so far on a single plane. We have been receiving great material help from abroad for settlement and development purposes, while Diaspora Jewry has been enjoying the vicarious pleasure and security gained from having somewhere in the world an independent concentration of Jews rather than being dispersed in nation-building. But I don't think it is an exaggeration to say that we have been more in their minds than they in ours.

NEVERTHELESS, beyond this initial plane of pride taken in Israeli enterprises, it is not easy to say exactly what we have to offer them, that is, if we discount the small number who decide to settle here. I repeat, the question is what we have to offer the Diaspora as such, not inducement and security to immigrants, which is another matter, and which, so long as Diaspora conditions remain as favourable as they do (and there is no reason to imagine otherwise) can only affect a small number of persons in the American and West European Golah.

WHAT the Diaspora has to offer us is perhaps as hard to pin down as the opposite concept, but it is probably just as important in the long run. We are anxious about maintaining Western standards of living, and production on the material side, and Western ways of thinking in our political and intellectual life; we are very much concerned about the negative potentialities of the provincialism arising from our isolated position. The alert and creative intellectual and managerial elements of Diaspora Jewry could form a continuous, self-renewing link to the outer world for us.

CASUAL, accidental visits growing out of family connections and other arbitrary causes will never do it. What we must do is work out a scheme, to be given the widest possible publicity, whereby Jewish student youth will come to regard an extended stay in Israel as a normal part of its education. Cheap trips abroad, hotel accommodation must be provided by us, perhaps with the specific aid of interested philanthropists abroad. Israel could and should become a sort of second home to Diaspora youth, and the stay should include university studies, when young people are most impressionable and form friendships easily. I know that "Year's Service" and "Youth Leader" and other "workshop" schemes have been in operation for some time, but these are not in scale operations, and are directed at the prospective hosts or settlers, while what we have in mind takes for granted the visitors' return, and involves no ideological indoctrination or proselytization, except for the curious notion that the Jewish Diaspora is an idea, or the culmination of Jewish history, but as a place lived in, a way of living.

AND isn't that what Israel has to offer the Diaspora? The direct experience of living in a Jewishly Jewish environment and the subtly relaxing effect this has on certain tensions, whatever new tensions may be picked up in the Middle Eastern ambience. A ceaseless traffic to-and-fro, with the resultant dynamic exchange of ideas and experience, should be the basis of our relation to the Diaspora, and no matter which side profits most from the exchange, both end up winners. London, June 22.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of my beloved wife, our dearest mother, daughter, sister-in-law, aunt and cousin
Mrs. Grete Lichtenstein
(née Smetana)
The funeral will leave the Asuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, today, Monday, June 23, 1968, at 3:15 p.m.
The bereaved family:
Dr. Erich Lichtenstein, husband
Dan and Judith Lichtenstein, children
Karl Smetana, father
Lichtenstein-Komnik families
Please refrain from condoleance calls

Britain Not to Budge On Cyprus Plan—Foot

NICOSIA, Sunday. — The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, said today that Britain is determined to press ahead with its seven-year "partnership" plan for the island despite its rejection by both Greece and Turkey.
"We've been pushed around long enough," Sir Hugh said in an interview here.
The governor said he was not downcast about rejection of the British plan by Greece and Turkey.
Sir Hugh said he never expected immediate acceptance of the plan by either side. He drew attention to Archbishop Makarios' proposal for bilateral Anglo-Cypriot talks.
Greece has also backed this idea and Prime Minister Karamanlis in a letter to Sir Hugh yesterday offered Greek Government mediation to that end, while rejecting three-sided talks such as the Turks want.

Violence Must End
The Governor revealed that he is prepared to invite Makarios to Cyprus for discussions as soon as violence on the island died down. He declined to set a tentative date for talks with the exiled Archbishop and said that the timing of the invitation would depend on how soon the EOKA's underground puts its weapons away.
He said that when it is realized that we really mean business, all concerns may have second thoughts.
Referring to Greece's demands for self-determination and Turkey's for partition, he said, "Both self-determination and partition would mean war between Greece and Turkey. Make no mistake about that. To drift along without a policy would be perilous. Britain now has a policy, he added.

Sees World Support
Sir Hugh said he had good reason to believe that world public opinion was generally favourable to the plan and that Britain was prepared to defend it at the United Nations. He said he also believed that despite their bitter divisions, both Greek and Turkish, were considering it carefully.
"This is a struggle and we might be in for some time before we shall see it through," he said.
The Governor said he was satisfied he had enough troops on the island to deal with trouble from either side.

Hepting to the Complaint
That the communal autonomy aspect was entirely new and an unnecessary concession, the Governor agreed it was a new concept, but said it was "quite necessary." The Greeks in practice accept the fact that the Turks should look after their own religious and social affairs and vice versa, he maintained.

Afro-Asians to Meet
In New York, the Afro-Asian group of delegations at the U.N., of which Turkey is a member, is expected to discuss the Cyprus situation on Wednesday.
Both the Greek and Turkish missions have addressed letters to the President of the Security Council blaming each other for the new violence in the colony, but informed delegates today appeared doubtful whether either side would take its case into the Council. It is taken for granted, however, that the "Cyprus question" will be on the agenda of the coming General Assembly, opening on September 16. (UPI, Reuters)

Chinese Guns Blast Nationalist Isle
TAIPEI, Sunday (UPI). — Chinese coastal artillery this morning unleashed the biggest bombardment of this year against the Nationalist-held Matsu group, the Defence Ministry announced.
The Chinese artillery fired 542 rounds of shells on Matsu in a nine-hour bombardment that started at 1 a.m. Two Chinese gunboats also exchanged fire before dawn today with a Nationalist naval patrol north of Matsu.

Blumel May Return As Community Head
PARIS, Sunday (UPI). — M. Andre Blumel, President of the French Zionist Federation who resigned a fortnight ago, is expected to return to his post at the end of this week, following consultations with Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization.
It is understood that agreement has been reached for closer contact with the Jewish Agency.
Blumel resigned as president of what he felt was a "superfluous" office and Agency negotiator of Federation interests.

Tito Drafting Protest Note On Executions

BELGRADE, Sunday (Reuters). — President Tito was reported to be at his Adriatic retreat of Brioni today, compiling a protest to Hungary following the execution of ex-Premier Imre Nagy.
The Yugoslav leader's top foreign policy advisers, including Foreign Secretary Koca Popovic, were understood to be with him. President Tito yesterday conferred with Mr. Jozsef Nadas, Yugoslav Ambassador to Budapest, who was summoned home for consultations after the execution of Nagy and three of his aides.
Mr. Mitar Bakic, member of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Central Committee, said in an article in the party organ "Borba" today that the Soviet Union's revolution was responsible for the failure of Western Communist parties to take power after the war.

Now, he said, "Stalinist" leaders were again taking command and over Marxist thought. However, he stressed, Yugoslavia had not capitulated either before Stalin's pressure in 1948, and neither would it do so now.
In New York, stones were thrown at the Russian U.N. delegation's headquarters in Park Avenue last night, when some 250 persons demonstrated against the recent executions in Hungary.
Three young Hungarian refugees were charged with disorderly conduct.

In Washington, a leading Hungarian exile claimed to have secret trials and executions of more than 100 persons against the recent executions in Hungary.
The government-backed candidate, General Amerigo Thomas, won the election.
An Interior Ministry communiqué said last night that "extremist elements" were trying to provoke strikes against "alleged irregularities" in the elections.

Battle for Celebes Rebel Headquarters
JAKARTA, Sunday (Reuters). — Fighting was still going on today for Manado, rebel capital in North Celebes, according to a Government spokesman.
The spokesman denied reports the town had fallen. Another source said Government forces had launched a major attack and the town's capture was expected "very soon." Manado is the last rebel stronghold in Indonesia of the rebels.

Czechs Pledge To Fight Reformism
PRAGUE, Sunday (Reuters). — The Czech Communist Party said today the fight against reformism was an international obligation for the Communist movement.
In a summary published tonight of a resolution unanimously adopted after the party's 11th congress which closed yesterday, it declared: "We resolutely reject the un-Marxist revisionist views propagated by the representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia."

The Yugoslav Communists, by their revisionist programme, were isolating themselves from the international Communist movement, the resolution said.
month in Geneva for discussion of controls in connection with the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. There is reason to believe that the experts talks will be held, but it is thought unlikely that they will lead to an actual agreement on a test ban.

Good Faith
The Government spokesman who announced the Cabinet's decision was asked: "If a person born of a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother declares that he is a Jew, will that be considered in 'good faith'?" The spokesman replied: "I assume so."
Asked whether a child would be registered as Jewish if its parents, both Christians, declared that he was Jewish, the spokesman replied in the affirmative.

UN Mission to Report On S-W Africa
PRETORIA, Transvaal, Sunday (Reuters). — The South African Government and a U.N. good offices committee have spent a week here discussing ways and means of ending the dispute over the status of South-West Africa, a joint communiqué said in Pretoria tonight.

No Real Progress on Scopus Issue; Cordier Leaves Today

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Mr. Andrew Cordier, special representative of Mr. Hammarskjöld for Mt. Scopus affairs, is due to leave for Beirut today on the completion of his current mission. Yesterday, he met again at the Foreign Ministry with Armistice Affairs officials to cover technical matters for which there was insufficient time at the meeting with Mr. Hammarskjöld on Saturday evening.
Present at yesterday's session were General von Herl and Mr. Vigier for the U.N. and Mr. Tolson, Ambassador Mattityahu Peled and Sign-Alef Yaakov Moshes for Israel.
It has become apparent that the week-long talks with Mr. Cordier and the occurrence of Mr. Hammarskjöld to Jerusalem have not resulted in any substantial progress on Mt. Scopus problems.

Article 9 Is Key
Mr. Ben-Gurion stressed again, as he has done repeatedly in the past, at his meeting with Mr. Hammarskjöld that the only solution to the difficulties arising out of the Mt. Scopus situation was the implementation of Article 9 of the Armistice Agreement. He stressed that improvement in the situation could not be expected, he is reported to have said, until Article 9 is put into effect.
Mr. Hammarskjöld touched mainly on technical problems, apparently to rescue the Cordier mission. Stress has been given during the past week by the U.N. representatives to the question of the road that runs by the Hadassah Hospital compound from Issawiya to the Old City. Israel closed this road as a result of the Jordan attack of May 28, and that action therefore could not be called a cause of the tension over Mt. Scopus but a product of it.

Jordanian Demand
The Jordanians have made it the principal issue, and not even Israel's agreement on Friday to open the path for four hours a day seems to have assuaged them. They use the road (through the Israeli part of Mt. Scopus) to take their children to school in the Old City and to go to work there.
Mr. Cordier paid a visit to Issawiya on Saturday afternoon, to try to persuade the villagers to use the road during the prescribed hours, but they refused, demanding that it be open unconditionally for a day or more. He said he was not prepared to do this at present.
It is obvious that the Lebanese situation arose in the discussion during the private meeting between the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General on Saturday evening. Israel's position has been, and continues to be one of non-interference in Arab affairs.

Cabinet Rules on Definition Of 'Jew' for Identity Cards
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Cabinet yesterday adopted two decisions concerning identity card entries, a point of contention in the Government since the Ministry of Interior issued new rules on the subject.
The decisions, taken following a general discussion, were: (1) The identity card will be made in the name of any person who declares in good faith that (a) he is a Jew, and (b) he does not profess another religion. The entry "Jewish" will be made in the identity card of any child both of whose parents declare that he is Jewish.
It is believed that Mr. E.M. Shapiro, Minister for Religious Affairs and the only non-religious member of the Cabinet, will be asked to draft the new rules.

Good Faith
The Government spokesman who announced the Cabinet's decision was asked: "If a person born of a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother declares that he is a Jew, will that be considered in 'good faith'?" The spokesman replied: "I assume so."
Asked whether a child would be registered as Jewish if its parents, both Christians, declared that he was Jewish, the spokesman replied in the affirmative.

Uniform Tonnage
The Government ratified an international convention laying down the rules for uniform calculation of shipping tonnage. Other signatories of the convention, which was adopted in Oslo in June 1967, are Norway, Iceland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and France.
The official communiqué stated:
At the weekly meeting of the Cabinet:
The Prime Minister reviewed political and security questions.
The Minister of Health reported on the World Health Organization conference.

A discussion was held on the rules issued by the Ministry of Interior on entries in identity cards.
A convention was approved concerning a uniform system of calculating the tonnage of ships. It was decided to form a committee to set up a sugar factory.

U.N. Chief Confers With Nasser, Fawzi in Cairo

UAR Dictator Blasts West At Banquet by Nkrumah

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuters). — Abdul Nasser has accused the Western powers of paving the way for intervention in the Middle East. He spoke at a banquet here last night given in his honour by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the visiting Premier of Ghana, after the two leaders had issued a joint statement expressing their belief in a policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment.
Dr. Nkrumah told Nasser that there would be no compromise against colonialism and imperialism.
Nasser spoke of accusations made against the United Arab Republic during the past few weeks by the U.S., Britain and France (clearly a reference to charges of intervention by the UAR in the Lebanon).
He said a non-alignment policy had "enabled us to small nations not to become camp followers and not to play second fiddle to anyone."

Morocco Wants All Foreign Troops Out
RABAT, Sunday (Reuters). — Premier Ahmed Hassan today he wanted all foreign troops to leave Morocco.
French and Spanish troops are stationed in the former French and Spanish zones of Morocco, while the UAR has air bases in the country.
"I hope that the negotiations will resume, and above all, that they will achieve results rapidly," the Premier said on his return from the Tunisian conference of Moroccan and Tunisian Government leaders and Algerian insurgents' chiefs.
M. Georges Gorra, French Ambassador to Tunisia, arrived in Tunis today by air from Paris and told a reporter he would probably ask to see President Bourguiba tomorrow morning.
He was met at the airport by Mr. Mohammed Manasseh, Tunisian Ambassador to Paris, who was recalled following the French bombing of the Tunisian border village of Sakiet Sidi Youssef last February, and who is expected to return to France shortly.

Muslim Terrorists Held in Versailles
VERSAILLES, France, Sunday (Reuters). — Police today reported the arrest of 18 Muslims said to be members of an Algerian insurgent terrorist group. They have been charged with an attack on the Algerian embassy in Paris and with the seizure of a mosque in Algiers.
An Algerian Muslim was found shot dead in a wood at Versailles today.

Persian-Canadian Oil Deal for 75-25 Split
TEHRAN, Sunday (Reuters). — Premier Manasseh today announced that a new private agreement with Canada for oil exploration and production under which Persia will get 75 per cent of the profits.
The agreement, which the Premier presented to the Majlis (Lower House), is between the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) and Sphire Petroleum Company.
Dr. Eghbal said Persia would collect 50 per cent of the profits made by the Iranian oil company, a joint organization which would be set up under the agreement, and half the rest as a sovereignty.

Driberg: 'Wish Nasser Saw Israel with Me'
LONDON, Sunday (UPI). — "I wished Abdul Nasser, Saeb Salam and King Hussein could have been with me on this part of my tour," declared Tom Driberg, Chairman of the Labour Party Executive, in an article in today's "Reynolds News" on his visit to Israel.
"It is when you come at last into Israel that you feel you are really back in this century — and this century is Israel. Israel after 10 years is still pulsating with a sense of purpose," he wrote.
He was troubled as they are by their precarious position in finances — which does not seem so shocking to those of us who have always lived on overdrafts — they are succeeding miraculously," Mr. Driberg said.

Nuri Leaving Today For London Visit
Premier Nuri Said of the Arab Union will leave Baghdad today by air for London. The reason for his visit was not made known.
In Amman, Haza Majali, former Jordan Premier and now member of the Union Council, the joint legislature, said at the weekend that the "Palestine issue must and will be solved by force and force alone."
Khassim Khayri, the Union's Foreign Minister, told the Council that the Union would be prepared to recognize the U.A.R. on a reciprocal basis only on condition that the Egyptian and Syrian press and radio campaigns against the Arab Union and other Arab countries cease. (A.N.A.)

SHAH IN U.S.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday (UPI). — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, 39-year-old Shah of Persia, arrived here with the weekend that he had been encouraged from Honolulu today.
Khassim Khayri, the Union's Foreign Minister, told the Council that the Union would be prepared to recognize the U.A.R. on a reciprocal basis only on condition that the Egyptian and Syrian press and radio campaigns against the Arab Union and other Arab countries cease. (A.N.A.)

AFTER MIDNIGHT
In Dushanbe, West Germany, more than 1,000 former inmates of Dachau concentration camp from Israel, West Germany, and other West European countries, yesterday attended a memorial service on the site of the camp.

Returning To Beirut Tomorrow
The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, last night started talks with Abdul Nasser four hours after he arrived in the Egyptian capital from Israel.
En route, Mr. Hammarskjöld stopped over in Gaza where he conferred with Lt. Gen. E. A. M. Duran, Commander of the U.N. Emergency Force. He was met at Cairo Airport by Foreign Minister Shammai Fawzi.
The U.N. chief conferred with Fawzi at 6:30 p.m. for 30 minutes, and an hour later was escorted to Nasser's residence in the Lebanon capital for 24 hours before returning to New York.
Mr. Hammarskjöld's visit followed a week-end of intense diplomatic activity in Cairo. Mr. Raymond Hare, the U.S. Ambassador, yesterday called on the Under-Secretary of the U.A.R. Foreign Ministry, and on Saturday the 42 diplomatic envoys in Cairo were summoned to the Ministry and warned against foreign intervention in the Lebanon.
Intervention Issue
Observers in Cairo saw in the weekend moves a clear indication that the U.A.R. was aiming to avert Western intervention in the Lebanon and thought that talks with Mr. Hammarskjöld would be pursued with this aim in mind.
When he arrived, Mr. Hammarskjöld replied, "No comment," to reporters' questions as to whether he thought the situation in the Middle East and the Lebanon was dangerous.
In Beirut, the Lebanese Army Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Fawzi, emerged again this weekend as a possible deciding factor in the country's six-week-old war.
Observers believe that Mr. Hammarskjöld's tour is likely to bring the Lebanese crisis to a head. But they feel that the result of his talks both in Beirut and in Cairo, even if they are favourable to the United Arab Republic aid to the Lebanese rebels, will do nothing to settle the basic internal dispute.
Internal Dispute
It is, therefore, likely that the main result of Mr. Hammarskjöld's visit is likely to be a renewed realization that the problem to be solved is the dispute between the Lebanese Government and the Opposition, not of differences between the Lebanon and the U.A.R.
It is for these reasons that renewed attempts will be made during and after Mr. Hammarskjöld's return to Beirut for the army to get Gen. Shehab to play a positive role.
The uneasy balance of power is such that the rebels are unable to force the issue to a conclusion while the Government, apparently, cannot get the army under Gen. Shehab to do so.
Scattered explosions caused by a loss of life continued in Beirut and in the northern oil port of Tripoli yesterday. The national economy, meanwhile, continues to run down by 250,000 a day and it is feared that the currency, which has so far held firm, cannot continue to resist the pressure much longer. (Cairo, R. Reuters)

GAITSKELL WARNS OF 'SUEZ IN LEBANON'
LONDON, Sunday (UPI). — Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labour Party, speaking in Yorkshire last night, warned against another Suez in the Lebanon.
"We want no rash, foolish adventures in a situation as explosive as that of today. We must abide strictly by the Charter of the U.N.," he added.

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THE quiet and statesmanlike way in which last week's Franco-Tunisian agreement was negotiated augurs well for a future of friendly and voluntary cooperation between de Gaulle's France and what once was the French North African possessions of Tunisia and Morocco. Those who have been accustomed to the noisy fanaticisms which have been plaguing the relations between newly-independent nations and their past rulers will no doubt welcome the agreement as a possible guide to what such relations should be in future.

One of the most striking features of the accord was its timing on the eve of a conference in Tunis between leaders of the Tunisian and Moroccan Governments and delegates of the Algerian National Liberation Front. Previously, Rabat and Tunis had expressed themselves in favour of the F.L.N.'s plan to form an Algerian government-in-exile, possibly with headquarters in Tunis itself—a step which would have certainly brought about a complete rupture between Paris and the two independent North African States, as those would have had no option but to recognize the new "government." France's agreement to withdraw its troops from all their positions in Tunisia and concentrate them in the area around the port of Bizerta, with a promise that the future of this naval base would be decided in negotiations to be started as soon as possible, had the expected effect of soothing the Tunisians and making their support for F.L.N. plans quite unthinkable. The Moroccan position was not much different, and the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the conference on Friday night was couched in very moderate terms, although it did announce the establishment of a Maghreb consultative assembly consisting of 30 representatives each from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria.

There is, however, no indication that this compromise has satisfied the leaders of the Algerian rebels. The announcement by an F.L.N. spokesman in Tunis on Saturday that an independent Algerian Government would be formed "shortly" is a sign that Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's difficulties are not at an end, as he expressed the opinion that the Algerian National Liberation Front Party leaders will certainly have a hard time exercising restraint and moderation on their Algerian brethren—especially since they will have to contend with Colonel Nasser.

For it is no secret that a silent struggle for the soul of the F.L.N. has been going on between the moderates in Rabat and Tunis on the one hand and the pseudo anti-colonialists of Cairo. The U.A.R. President has already been sounding the Algerian leaders on the proposition that he would recognize their government-in-exile as a sign of their promise eventually to join his Republic. This prospect of having Nasser literally in their midst is sure to be resisted by the Tunisian and Moroccan leaders.

Russian Gallows, Chinese Rope

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON, (CPNS).—

NO useful purpose is served by speculation about when and why the Hungarian ex-Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, was executed together with the brave leader of the insurgents, General Pal Maleter, and two other colleagues. The Russians kidnapped both Nagy and Maleter by boat and barefaced treachery 18 months ago, and they have been virtually dead ever since. Whether in fact they were shot out of hand at the time of the uprising, or whether the Russians intended to put them on trial but failed to break them down, or whether a trial was dispensed with for political reasons, or whether they were both kept in cold storage until recently, and then taken out and shot (perhaps on the insistence of the Chinese), nobody can tell. The deed has been done.

The timing of the announcement of the deed is in part self-explanatory, but the explanation leaves more questions than it answers. The deed is now being undertaken by the Russians, and not by the Chinese, and no more brutal an affront to Tito could be conceived (Nagy was under his protection when he went out, lured by false assurances, to be kidnapped by the Russians). We know that the deed is being turned on Tito not because Russia has any intention of trying to crush Yugoslavia as such, but as a warning to all the satellites that Moscow is still the boss. To the Poland of Gomułka in particular. The display of savage cynicism in the charges against Nagy is reminiscent of all East Europeans that Khrushchev went to school under Stalin and showed himself master of the most adept of his pupils. All this makes sense as far as it goes, if it is assumed that Russia is uneasy about her satellites which the whole world knows to be false, this open and

Lesson to Poles. But that is only one side of the picture. The denunciation of Tito and the execution of the Hungarian leaders may provide a salutary lesson to the Poles. But, on the face of it, it should not have been necessary for Khrushchev to have given the order to achieve this purpose. Something more is at stake. The execution of the Hungarians, and the reasons given for it, which the whole world knows to be false, this open and

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positively blatant revelation to Stalin's old ways is at odds with the general line of Khrushchev's policy since 1953. It is a revelation to the old, arrogant, discredited, bloody-minded contempt for world opinion (the opinion not only of the Western world but also of India and other neutralist nations) which Khrushchev, not without remarkable success, set himself to swing in his favour.

It manifests itself, moreover, when the tide of affairs seemed to be running very much in Moscow's favour; when, what with the French crisis, the Greco-Turkish crisis, the complex Middle Eastern crisis, the American recession, and unease about the hydrogen bomb, the North Atlantic Alliance was hard hit, and the careful, subtle exploitation of this complex situation behind a facade of sweet reason and in an atmosphere of "press on towards the summit" must be seen essentially as a doctrinal dispute rather than a dispute about realpolitik.

Far East Version. Khrushchev, with all his talk about world revolution, is the empiricist, the fixer, the manipulator par excellence. And what seems to be happening now is that the Chinese, who after their short-lived attempts to let many flowers bloom have been frightened into a Far Eastern version of Stalinism, are now making the pace and insisting at all costs on a grand manifestation of Communist unity, regardless of immediate losses in the international sphere.

Reluctant Step. I say Moscow, and not Khrushchev, because it is a logical deduction from Khrushchev's past behaviour that his recent neo-Stalinist activity has been undertaken reluctantly. This deduction, further, is supported by recent information from East European sources (including Czechoslovakia, which is more detached in this matter than either Poland, Hungary or Yugoslavia). The initiative in the new anti-Tito campaign came unambiguously from China, which went much further in its attack on the Yugoslav "revisionists" and "degenerates" than Khrushchev, even in his Sofia speech, and China has, since then, been pressing hotly along the same lines.

All available information suggests that Khrushchev has reluctantly yielded to Chinese pressure. It also suggests that he was overborne in this by his colleagues in his own Presidium. These are not named. But the man who appears to wield most influence in the ideological sphere, whose ideological influence is known to correspond most

anx of brilliant colours. The glowing heads of the red tulips are an unspeakable 15 cm. long (we measured), and stand on such tall stems that they glow like stars.

IN the persistent drizzle hundreds come to watch the open-air circus acts. Chairs cost a small fee, but if you care to stand this is one of the free pleasures provided for your 250 pruta entrance fee to the garden. A girl in the tulips is impossible to miss on a pole and hangs by her big toe; you can think of nothing but how

very wet she must be getting up there without a macintosh. When the show is over two pump girls in macintoshes fold up big wet Danish flags, stretching them cross-wise as quickly and neatly as though they were sheets fresh from the wash.



New Methods in Soviet Agriculture

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv."

The Russians, if they are not to be superseded as the fourth head of Communist orthodoxy, have to play the Chinese game and show that their Leninism is at least as good as Mao Tse-tung's; this plays straight into the hands of the Stalinists in Moscow and weakens the position of Khrushchev himself.

Exactly what the Stalinists in Moscow and Peking really want at this juncture of atom-bomb history is hard to tell. But it seems fairly clear that they are prepared to pay by the loss of immediate political advantage vis-a-vis the West for a reaffirmation of the unity of the Communist bloc. It is hard not to believe that the recall to Moscow and Peking of various envoys to the West has no bearing on this situation. It seems likely that the central committee of the party is now sitting in a critical session in Moscow. When it is over we shall have more light on where the Russians think they are going.

Yesterday's Press

Soviet Justice Examined

Herut deplores Israel's latest concession to the Jordanians in re-opening the Iasawiya track, adding that it will not be interpreted by Mr. Hammarikjeld or the Arabs as a gesture of goodwill but rather as a surrender to pressure and will only pave the way to drives for more concessions. Mr. Ben-Gurion's recent remarks in the Knesset, interpreted by Mr. Hammarikjeld or the Arabs as a gesture of goodwill but rather as a surrender to pressure and will only pave the way to drives for more concessions.

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Readers' Letters

STUDENTS IN U.S.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Recent public statements by Abuf Moshe Dayan and Mr. Ted Lurie have stressed the urgent need to reach American Jewish youth and American academic circles. They proposed sending to the U.S. young Israelis who would be able to convey a message and effect a spiritual rapprochement. Israel students in America were said to be insufficiently active and presumably unable to counteract assimilation of Arab propaganda.

As an Israel student and as president of a large body of Israel students in the U.S. I initiated and conducted, for five years, just such a programme of public relations and expositions on Israel and Judaism, and I venture to say that we accomplished a great deal with respect to the U.S. young people. Our work was done systematically and it seems unfortunate that so little official attention was ever given this effort.

DR. HENRY STERNBERG
Jerusalem, June 15.

INSURANCE CLAIM. Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In your issue of June 13 you reported the rejection of a suit brought against the Zion Insurance Company by the parents of one of its insured, a Tahal employee who was killed by marauders. The company had refused to pay the IL.10,000 in benefits provided by the policy on the grounds that the insured had violated one of its provisions, which stipulated that the company would have to agree to any change in his profession.

Yours, etc.
SH. BAR-COHEN
Public Relations Officer
Zion Insurance Association
Tel Aviv, June 15.

RADIO REVIEW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I wish to reply to Audio's criticism of my radio programme, which he termed "muddled thinking and inept writing" (June 6).

First, if Audio had listened to the news and to the radio on the written radio programme, he would have known that the title was "The Political Achievements of Israel," and not "Israel in the Family of Nations." Secondly, it was not the "Achievements of the Israeli Foreign Office." One can understand many things by the word "political," but I quote the Oxford Dictionary: "political — of the state or its government; of public affairs; of politics, etc." (nothing is mentioned in the Concise Edition about foreign affairs). Taking these definitions into consideration, I tried to visualize our political achievements and discussed some of them which appeared most characteristic to me: independence, transfer of the Capital to Jerusalem, immigration in one of its aspects, connections with other countries (as only one of the achievements), the Sinai Campaign, and its UNO aftermath, the Hula Project (in view of both its economic and political significance), and Reparations.

I grant that the production managed to obliterate many of the finer details but still I have a sneaking suspicion that if your critic had tuned in to the programme, he would have pre-conceived ideas about the meaning of "political."

he would not have laid "muddled thinking" at my door.
Yours, etc.
ARYEH ANAVI
Jerusalem, June 6.

By it, of course, unfortunately when an author writes on a programme and Kol Yisrael bolls together, but under any name, I still feel the feature was muddled. Granted that "politics" is a multitude of ideas, to stretch it over immigration and Hula drainage (which each have an appropriate framework in programme in the series) while leaving a quotation from U.N. and citations from secondary sources to cover the entire field of external politics seems to show lack of perspective.

Parliamentary Report

By Aryeh Rubinstein

STORM OVER DAYAN

THE Prime Minister's defence in the Knesset last Wednesday of the political speeches of Abuf Moshe Dayan has led to the submission by Herut of a motion of non confidence in him, which is scheduled to be heard this afternoon. The question came up as one of half a dozen motions for the agenda last week, but is the only one which has had repercussions.

Among the subjects raised was the question of political activity by Army officers, political appointments in the civil service, and the Israel pavilion at the Brussels fair. Perhaps the most surprising motion of all was that of Zvi Leshar Harari calling for a debate on Zionism. ("He wants to show that he's a Zionist even though he's a sabra," someone remarked.) The debate — for which all parties but Mapai voted — should prove an interesting one.

Of more immediate interest was Mr. Begin's motion on the appearance of Regular Army officers at political meetings. We expected the Prime Minister to justify Abuf Moshe Dayan's recent ventures into the political arena on the ground that officers on inactive duty were not bound by the same restrictions as officers on active duty — and a good case might be built up around that argument. But the distinction actually made by Mr. Ben-Gurion (on which domestic affairs (on which Ar. officers may express their opinions) and security and foreign policy (on which they may not) seemed artificial. Surely the principle of the supremacy of the civilian authority over the military can be effectively undermined even if the topics of foreign affairs and defence are avoided.

Mr. Begin's statement of this principle gave Mr. Ben-Gurion a perfect opening for the rejoinder that if Mr. Begin realized this from the very beginning of the State "many shameful episodes" could have been avoided. But despite Mr. Begin's fustian praise of Abuf Dayan as a soldier, the Prime Minister took the opportunity for another taunt about persons who did take part in the War of Liberation but were vilified by someone who did not. The issue here, of course, is not Mr. Begin's record versus Moshe Dayan's. Herut leaders choose to interpret the Prime Minister's reply not only as supporting Abuf Dayan's past speeches, but as giving the green light to other Army officers to participate in the approaching election campaign, as they claim, on behalf of Mapai. But they do not deny that Mr. Ben-Gurion's personal attack on Mr. Begin played a part in their decision to propose today's non-confidence motion.

Pleasant Change. THE members of the parliamentary delegation which visited Belgium last month reported to their colleagues last Tuesday night, and it was a pleasant change to hear their intimate, friendly comments. Belgium was something of

DAG CONFERS WITH B.G.



The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, conferring with his guest on Saturday evening with the U.S. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and his special representative, Mr. Andrew Cordier, (left) at Mevo Rotem Palace. Photo by Schlesinger.

By Aryeh Rubinstein

STORM OVER DAYAN

a disappointment. Not only had Parliament been dissolved shortly before the delegation's arrival, but with the World Fair in full swing the visiting Israelis were lost in the shuffle, not getting anything like the attention that would have been theirs in earlier days (although the delegation members did heap praise on the courtesy shown them by the President of the Belgian Parliament, Dr. Huysmans, who accompanied them everywhere despite his 86 years).

Kosher Chocolate. Holland was another story, and the members of the delegation could not find in lauding the reception they were accorded, Mr. Sprinsek thought the visit could form a supplement to Graetz's History of the Jews; Mr. Roach had felt himself in a Zionist heaven, while Mr. Meguri-Cohen had no opportunity to defend Israel — everyone was so friendly and understanding.

Miss Rahel Zabar of Mevo Rotem was impressed by the kosher chocolate they found in their hotel rooms the first day and by the thoughtfulness of their hosts in taking pains to see to it that they were served fish rather than meat wherever they went. Mr. Ze'ev Zur of Abud Ha'avoda was pleasantly surprised to discover that the deputies of the religious parties were not always reactionary on social questions. The entire delegation thought that Israel and Holland had much in common in that both were engaged in a difficult struggle against the forces of nature, and that the success of Holland in reclaiming land from the sea could serve as inspiration to us. The Hollanders too feel this bond with us, the travellers said. The Israel pavilion at the

At the Cinema

THE true star of "The Mountain" (Zion, Jerusalem) is Mont Blanc, shown in a series of breathtaking wide-screen colour shots. Of the two brothers, the good one (Spencer Tracy) who wants to save the survivors of a plane crash is just too good, the bad one (Rudolf Wagner) who wants to loot the luggage, just too bad to be human. However, suspense is maintained throughout.

Too Much of a Sad Ending. (ATHRIN (Jennifer Jones) does die at the end of Hemingway's "Farewell to Arms" (Orna, Jerusalem), and I am dead set against films changing the end and endings of books; but it takes her much longer to die in the film than in the book, and the last quarter of the screen version is almost a documentary about her Caesarian operation, thus totally upsetting the balance of an otherwise excellent film. Of course, Jennifer Jones dies extremely well, but she is far more enjoyable as a loving nurse. Rock Hudson is also very good, but the best performance is Vittorio de Sica's. The atmosphere of the almost forgotten war is magnificently caught. T.A.F.M.

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